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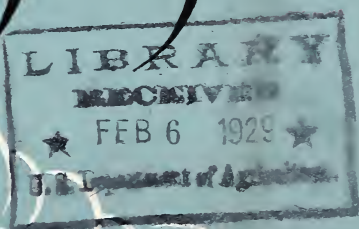
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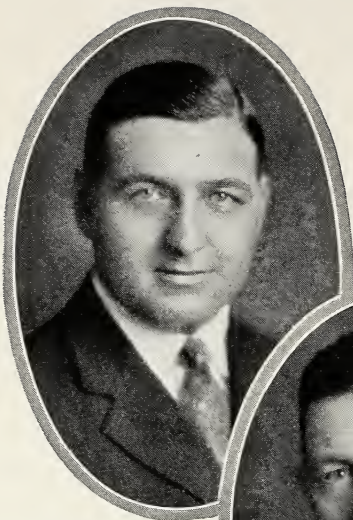
Field Seeds

CATALOG
and MANUAL

For 1929



STANDARD SEED COMPANY



CHAS. LECLUYSE
President



A. J. SEDLOCK
Secy.-Treas.

WE hope that this little booklet will prove a handy guide and manual to every farmer interested in the use and cultivation of the principal grass, clover and forage crops. It will always be the desire of this company to furnish our customers and friends with any information, help or co-operation possible—and it was this desire that resulted in the publishing of this hand book.

Chas. Lecluyse, President of the Standard Seed Co. and A. J. Sedlock, are both well known to practically every seedsman in this part of the country. They “grew up” with the seeds they sell—have had every experience most every planter has known—and as a result, the seeds they sell and their recommendations are consistently dependable. Call on either of them any time if you feel they can be of service to you in any way. Better still, come in the store and meet them the first time you have a chance. Both are “good fellows” and the kind you’ll enjoy talking to and knowing.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

CHARLES LECLUYSE,
President

Universally Recognized SEED SPECIALISTS

The Standard Seed Company has built up an enviable reputation in the past ten years. To-day, as a result of its close contact with thousands of planters, and the long experience of its principal officers, plus a constant study of practically every kind of seed, this company is generally recognized as an outstanding specialist in field seeds.



Direct to YOU

There are no middlemen between you and the Standard Seed Company. All our seeds are sold direct to you, which means a saving every time you place an order with us. No salesmen are employed at fancy salaries—

since we sell exclusively by mail or to those who call at our big store. Our overhead is low. All this means that you can buy the best seeds to be had from us at a decidedly lower figure. Try us and find out what thousands of others already know from experience. You'll be ahead of the game.



Highest Quality Seeds at Lowest Possible Prices

This company was one of the first seed houses in the country to start the direct selling plan enabling many farmers to buy better seeds at lower prices than ever was possible in the old days when they had to go through the jobber and the dealer, each of whom took his profit and added it to the price charged the actual user. It has never been our intention or claim to sell the cheapest seeds on the market. To the contrary, it is our policy to supply the highest quality seeds in various grades at prices much lower than it is possible for you to buy in any other way than direct from a reliable and reputable company.



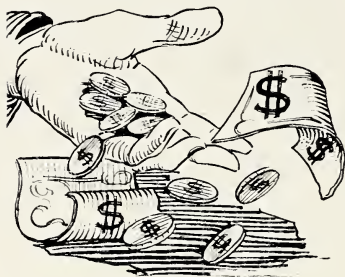
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED *or Your* MONEY *Back*

When you order seeds direct from us, we promise you—guarantee you, in fact—that we will send you seeds from fresh stock that are true to name and of high germinating qualities.

You are not bound in any way to accept any shipment from us until you have had time to carefully examine the seed, test it and be well satisfied that it is as we represent it. You may return them to us within ten days if not satisfactory and get your money back.

A 10 to 15% SAVING on *Every Order*

We promise you that we can save you at least 10% to 15% on every order you send us. On many



orders, this amounts to thirty dollars or more. This is a real saving—one that will enable you to do some genuine economizing. Try us and find out how really true this is.

Selected from Fresh Stock of the Highest Germinating Quality

While we do not guarantee crops (this is of course impossible for any seed house) we have had thousands tell us that the seeds they bought from us have resulted in a larger and more productive crop than ordinary. Our seed is *clean*—and from high germinating quality. This fact is further proven by the fact that our *old customers* come back to us year after year . . . and they tell us, hardly without exception, that Standard Seeds are the best, most productive, of any on the market.



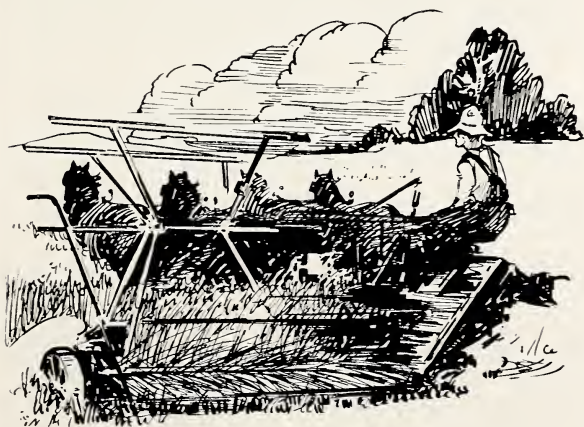
The Builders of the Soil

Legume Crops—the soil builders. Not only are they valuable for their commercial worth, but, which is more important (as every farmer knows) they afford the cheapest and best means of maintaining fertility.

Legume crops should be grown on every farm. They should be included in every rotation system. Belonging to the great and valuable family of plants which bear their seeds in “legumes” or true pods, they are of great importance to agriculture for the following two main reasons.

1. Are of great value as a feed, because their stems, leaves and seeds are very rich in proteins.
2. They are the only farm crops that act as hosts for those extremely beneficial soil bacteria which live in nodules on their roots, where they gather and “fix” in available plant-food form, nitrogen from the inexhaustible supply in the air.

On the following pages, we have listed those legume crops that are outstanding in our opinion.



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ALFALFA

First Among the Legumes

No one will question the supremacy of alfalfa in this respect. It is the dairyman's mainstay. It provides more green forage, more pasture and more dry hay per acre than any other known variety of hay or grass. The stock like it and for feeding, is worth more per pound of dry matter than any other forage. It is equal to the clovers as a nitrogen gatherer. Alfalfa is seldom included in the crop rotation idea, since a good stand, once established, will usually last from 3 to 10 years or more depending on the severity of the winters and on soil conditions. It withstands drought better than most of the other legumes because of its deep roots.

The Right Start

While alfalfa is a hardy mature crop, the seedlings are very tender. Certain conditions must be provided to attain best results. We are mentioning here some of the essentials.

ALFALFA Cannot Stand "Wet Feet"

Where a "hard pan" close to the surface prevents drainage, or where water stands, stagnates or freezes, alfalfa will not last long. It thrives on clay, loam, medium sandy or gravelled soils.

Will Not Thrive on Acid Soil

Test your soil before sowing alfalfa and put on lime if needed. Lime should be put on the previous autumn if possible.

Cannot Compete with Weeds

Seedlings, unlike established plants, cannot compete with weeds. Both seed and seed bed must be clean. For that reason, it is better to sow alfalfa on land which has been planted to some cultivated crop for one or two years previous.

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Seed Bed should be Well Prepared

Be sure that the land is *in the best possible* condition of tilth before sowing. Best of all is a well-settled sub-surface and a fine surface loose to a depth of about 2 inches. Plowing the land in the fall, disking in the spring and harrowing to keep out weeds until sowing time, is the way to best obtain ideal soil conditions. Where fall plowing is not practicable, land should be broken several weeks in advance of sowing. When alfalfa is sown the same season after the removal of a small grain crop, it is best to avoid plowing except on heavier soil. This is because there seldom is sufficient time lapsing for the soil to become properly settled before sowing.

Deficient Moisture—Bad

By all means, do not sow alfalfa when the soil is deficient in moisture. The result, in such cases, will prove disastrous.

Fertile Land Preferred

It is also hard to start alfalfa on poor soils. Land lacking in fertility should be well manured. Good corn land is good alfalfa land.

Small Cost to Inoculate

Lack of inoculation has caused many alfalfa failures. The cost—about 25 cents per acre—is too small to disregard. Sweet Clover will not inoculate or prepare soil for alfalfa unless the Sweet Clover is *inoculated first*.

When and How to Sow

To a great extent, the time to sow alfalfa *depends upon local conditions*. Any time after the seed bed can be put into condition during late spring or summer, you can sow alfalfa. Late summer plowings must be made early enough to permit the plants to become established before frost. Eight weeks is usually enough. Generally speaking, it is better to sow alfalfa without any nurse crop.

Sow it with a grain driller with seeder attachment, with a special alfalfa drill, or with a wheelbarrow seeder or a hand feeder. Cover it to bring into contact with the soil moisture.

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Do Not Kill It's Start

Do not pasture your alfalfa the first season, and do so only lightly the second. *Don't let stock graze it down so closely as to injure crown or new shoots*, nor turn stock into it when ground is wet or frozen. Spring sowings usually may be cut once with safety so long as the cutting can be made 8 to 10 weeks before first frosts are expected.



When to Cut

When new shoots begin to grow on the lower part of the stems, or when first blossoms appear, you can cut your alfalfa. Or, you can wait until plants are in full bloom. Let your best guide be the growth of the new shoots, since weather conditions sometimes cause the plants to bloom but little or not at all. Early cut hay provides a slightly more palatable hay and one with more protein . . . also sometimes permits an additional cutting per season. However, it is well known that, even with one less cutting, the full bloom stage provides a larger total yield of hay, plus keeping the stand in better condition. The number of cuttings depends upon climatic conditions. In the south, eight are sometimes secured. About twice a season is considered safe in the middle west and northwest states.

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Curing For Best Results

An effort should be made to get the hay into stack or mow with the largest possible proportion of leaves, since considerable of the feeding value is contained in the leaves. The less you handle the hay after it begins to dry the more it is worth. Rake hay before becoming brittle and cure in the cock unless weather is very uncertain, and do not put in barn until well cured. When stacked in the open, build stacks carefully and make as large as possible.

Fighting the Crab Grass

If traces of crab grass are noticed, a cultivation after each mowing will help keep the grass down and will not injure the alfalfa in the least. Use a spike-tooth or spring tooth harrow, but not a disk harrow. Do not cultivate at all as long as stand is satisfactory and plants are growing good.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES

GRIMM

Very few equal, and no alfalfa strains exceed, in the hardiness the true Grimm alfalfa. It is the safest type to sow wherever there is trouble from winter killing. Tap roots show a tendency to branch and the crowns to be low set and spreading, which characteristics are of great value in resisting cold.

CANADIAN VARIEGATED

This alfalfa is very similar to the Grimm variety as regards color of its flowers and general growing habits. Also compares favorably with Grimm in yield of seed and hay.

COMMON ALFALFA

For those who do not care to pay the price of registered or pedigreed seed, we always carry a choice stock of the common variety (Kansas Grimm) produced on selected fields.

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Distinguishing Features of GRIMM and COMMON ALFALFA

There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to how these two alfalfas differ. In general, though, the differences are as follows:

1. Grimm has a variegated and Common a purple blossom.
2. Common grows a little taller and where hardy, produces more hay.
3. Grimm is hardier than Common.
4. Grimm has a spreading root system, while Common produces a deep "tap" root.
5. Speaking very generally, Grimm has a lower set crown than Common Alfalfa. Local conditions affect this also, and it cannot be relied upon to distinguish the two strains.

Climate is the Most Important Factor

Common Alfalfa seed is produced in many different sections, and according to the Department of Agriculture, working with state and local experiment stations, the various geographical strains may be grouped as to hardiness as follows:

Hardest—1 Montana, 2 North Dakota, 3 Black Hills District.

Next Hardest—1 Intermountain (high altitude Idaho and Utah), 2 Kansas.

Less Hardy—Arizona and other States.

It makes little or no difference in hardiness whether alfalfa seed is produced on irrigated or dry land. Climate plays the biggest part.

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MEDIUM RED CLOVER

The Most Largely Grown Legume

Red Clover leads them all in amount grown. It ranks next to Alfalfa in feeding value and as a soil builder, is equal to any and better than most. Being splendidly adapted to the rotating idea, it should be grown on every farm where soil and climatic conditions permit.

It was brought to this country by our early ancestors and is a native of Europe and Asia. Until the production of Clover seed became firmly established in this country, all of the seed was brought from Europe.

Red Clover is generally grown for hay alone or in mixture with other plants. It is more commonly mixed with Timothy. It nearly always follows small grain in the rotation scheme, and, being a biennial, will last two seasons under favorable conditions. When sown with Timothy, Clover usually dominates the first season and in the second season, largely disappears.

Ideal Growing Conditions

A medium fertile to rich, sweet soil, well drained, is considered ideal for clover raising. While not so affected by drainage as Alfalfa, Red Clover demands lime. It should not be sown without first

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THE LEGUME CROPS

testing the soil and applying lime, if necessary. In the case of poor soil, deficient in humus and plant food, Sweet Clover should first be grown and then plowed under.

Preparation of Seed Bed

Most people sow Clover in the spring, on winter grain or with spring grain, and as early as possible. For dry soil, it is best to harrow before and after seeding. This will help the germination and will not hurt the grain. Wheat and rye are the best nurse crops for Clover.

For best results, seed with wheat, crosswise the grain rows, using a drill. When grown with Timothy, the Timothy seed is put in with winter grain in the fall, or with the Clover and spring grain in the spring.

One of the most important things in Red Clover growing is inoculation. While it is true that most of our soils have already been inoculated with Clover Nodule bacteria, these tend to disappear as the soil becomes sour or otherwise deficient. Therefore, for safety's sake, inoculate every new clover seeding. Compared to the crop value, this cost is a very small one.

When to Cut

Clover develops rapidly when the grain is cut. One cutting of hay is often possible if very favorable weather conditions are encountered. Generally speaking, though, it is better to only clip back the growth to check the development of the plants. It is not harmful to light pasture with cattle, but it is not good practice to pasture spring seedlings with hogs or sheep, as they are likely to injure the spring seedlings. In the second season, two crops are usually to be had. Most farmers use the first for hay and the second for seed. Cut your clover at full bloom if you would have the best hay. In curing clover, the secret to success lies in tedding frequently before the plants become too dry—and in such a way the moisture content will be removed as rapidly and evenly as possible.

Different Sections Require Different Seeds

Where winters are long and there is an insufficient amount of snow to cover and afford protection, it

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THE LEGUME CROPS

is best to plant only northern grown domestic or Canadian seed. While certain strains of imported seed give good results in other sections, Italian seed cannot be depended upon and should not be sown. A good rule for all occasions is *not to use* seed which shows any red stain.

Growing for Seed

Weeds are arch enemies of a good clover crop. They decrease the yield and value of the hay. In many cases, an over amount of weeds have been due to the sowing of improperly re-cleaned home grown seed. Start with the very best re-cleaned seed you can buy and, other conditions being favorable, you'll end up with a good crop of Red Clover seed. It is a well known fact that the demand for high-grade domestic clover is always good.

Over Taxed Soil

Many of the failures to secure a good stand of clover are attributed by some to the sowing of imported seed. In other cases the soil is said to be "clover sick." However, repeated experiments have been made and have shown that the kind of seed has little or nothing to do with these poor results. The trouble is usually the lack of lime and phosphates.

Clover draws heavily on the lime in the soil, and for that reason, the soil should be tested and lime applied if needed. Soils that have been cultivated for any length of time invariably require phosphates.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

This is a distinct type, similar to Medium Red Clover in seed and blossom, but making a larger, coarser growth and a more extensive root system. It matures a little later and is at the best stage for cutting at the same time as Timothy so is sometimes preferred to Medium Red for mixing with Timothy. Its coarseness, however, makes it less valuable as a market hay. It is preferred for soiling

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THE LEGUME CROPS

and plowing under. It will grow on land poorer in plant food and moisture, but requires lime the same as Medium Red. It is grown and handled in the same way as Medium Red Clover. *Genuine Mammoth Clover seed usually commands a slightly higher price.*

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER

This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is a perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. Is frequently sown both with medium Red Clover and Timothy and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is fine stemmed, leafy and quickly cured.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

This is commonly called the "White Dutch" to distinguish it from "White Sweet" Clover. Grows practically everywhere in the United States where soil conditions are suitable. Is low growing and spreads like the strawberry, sending out creeping stems which produce roots at the joints. For this reason, is not adapted for hay. However, it makes an excellent pasture because of its high protein content and is relished by stock. A favorite, too, for the lawn.

JAPAN CLOVER

(*Lespedeza Striata*)

This variety was brought here from Asia. It is a companion to White Dutch Clover. It grows a little taller than White Clover, but not high enough to justify it being cut for hay. Is most valuable for pasture. Will stand the most excessive drought and will thrive in the poorest soil. Requires a long, hot growing season and starts very slowly. Sow in the spring 25 pounds (one bushel) to the acre.

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SWEET CLOVERS

Biennial White Blossom

This is the hardiest clover known. Thrives in sand, gumbo and alkali, under very dry or very wet conditions. Will make an excellent pasture for either hogs or cattle. Prepares the soil for alfalfa. Gives early spring and late fall pasture and is safer than alfalfa for cattle. Is not as good as the yellow for hay, but better for pasture. Cut early and high for hay.

White Blossom fits in very well with the rotation scheme and may be sown with corn at the time of last cultivation or following a crop of winter grain. Stock, as a rule, do not like it when first offered to them, but if forced to eat it, soon develop a decided liking for it, providing it is cut when it reaches the blossom stage.

Preparation of Soil

Before you attempt to grow a crop of sweet clover for any purpose, the soil should be tested and lime applied if required. Sweet Clover requires about the same soil preparation as alfalfa. It does not store nitrogen unless inoculated with the right strain of bacteria and for this reason, should always be inoculated before it is sown. In nearly every case sweet clover failures can be traced to the lack of lime or inoculation, or both. If seeded alone, as is usually the case, prepare the land in the same way for any standard farm crop. May be sown like Red Clover with winter or spring grain, or alone, in early spring or mid-summer.

Sweet Clover for Pasture

Pasturing may commence in the first seasons' growth of Sweet Clover when the plants are six inches high. The pasture will be ready about June 1st, if sown alone in early spring. Turn as much stock on it as you want to—the more the better. Close grazing helps a lot, since it encourages the production of a constant supply of small, tender shoots. It often happens that plants grow so fast that they cannot be kept pastured down, and as a result, become coarse and unpalatable. In the following spring, the second year's growth comes

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THE LEGUME CROPS

on very quickly and stock may be turned in as soon as it is well under way. Do not pasture after the middle of June if a crop of hay is wanted.

Growing for Hay

There are two mighty important things to keep in mind if Sweet Clover is grown for hay. First, whenever a second growth the same season is desired, the first cutting must be made high enough to leave six or eight inches of stem to produce side shoots. Second, Sweet Clover must be cut early, before the plants become tough and unpalatable, if a *good* quality hay is desired. Sweet Clover hay should be handled and cured the same as alfalfa. Being more juicy, it requires a little longer time for curing.

Good for Silage when Mixed

While not such a satisfactory silage alone, Sweet Clover makes an excellent silage when mixed with corn. This applies to either first or second season's growth. In the instance of the first season's, allow it to wilt to a certain extent. The water content would be too high otherwise.

To Build Up the Soil

Sow Sweet Clover in the summer if the purpose is to build up the soil. Sow in corn or following grain and plow under the following spring. It will then have made a heavy root growth and, if inoculated at time of sowing, will have a quantity of nitrogen. Roots and tops rot rapidly when plowed under.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

This is a white blossom strain which is nearly two weeks earlier than the ordinary sort and not quite as rank a grower. It is increasing in popularity principally on account of its earliness.

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Hubam or Annual White Sweet Clover

This is an annual that seeds the first year and dies. Its rapid growth is remarkable, in fact, it will make as much growth in one year as the biennial variety will make in two. As a catch crop it is unique—can be sown as late as July and still make a crop. Second to none in value for seeding down with a small grain crop. After the grain is cut will give lots of Fall pasture and will fertilize the land wonderfully. Bee experts say that honey produced from it is the best of any.

Biennial Yellow Blossom

This is a finer foliage, lower growing variety than the white blossom and makes better hay. It may be cut close to the ground while the white cannot.



FIELD SEED REFERENCE

Weight, Measures and Acreage

Sown to the Acre



	Pounds Per Acre	Pounds per Bushel
Alfalfa—broadcast	18- 22	60
Alfalfa—drilled	12- 15	60
Barley	95-110	48
Blue Grass, Ky.—for lawns . . .	60-100	14
Blue Grass, Ky.—for pastures . .	20- 30	14
Blue Grass, Canada—for lawns . .	60-100	14
Blue Grass, Canada—for pastures	14- 20	14
Broom Grass	20- 30	14
Broom Corn	5- 8	48
Buckwheat	50- 60	52
Clover, Alsike—alone	5- 6	60
Clover, Alsike—in mixture	2- 4	..
Clover, Crimson	12- 15	60
Clover, Mammoth—alone	8- 12	60
Clover, Mammoth—in mixture . . .	4- 6	..
Clover, Red—alone	8- 12	60
Clover, Red—in mixture	4- 6	..
Clover, Sweet—hulled	12- 15	60
Clover, Sweet—unhulled	25- 30	30
Clover, White	4- 8	60
Corn	7- 14	56
Corn—for silage	40- 56	56
Fescue, meadow	20- 30	24
Fescue, other varieties	28- 35	14
Hungarian—for hay	48	48
Hungarian—for seed	30	48
Kafir—drills	12- 15	56
Kafir—broadcast	50- 60	56
Lawn Grass	60-100	20
Millet—for hay	50	50

REFERENCE TABLE

Amount of Field-Seed per Acre



	Pounds per Acre	Pounds per Bushel
Millet— <i>for seed</i>	30	50
Millet— <i>Japanese</i>	15- 20	35
Oats.....	60- 80	32
Orchard Grass— <i>for hay</i>	21- 28	14
Orchard Grass— <i>for seed</i>	10- 14	14
Pasture, Mixture.....	30- 40	..
Peas, Canada field— <i>broadcast</i> ..	120-150	60
Peas, Canada field— <i>with oats</i> ..	75- 90	60
Peas, cow— <i>broadcast</i>	60- 75	60
Peas, cow— <i>in drills</i>	45- 60	60
Peas, cow— <i>in drills with corn</i> ..	20- 30	60
Rape— <i>broadcast</i>	6- 8	50
Rape— <i>in drills</i>	4- 5	50
Red Top— <i>solid seed</i>	6- 8	..
Red Top— <i>unhulled</i>	20- 25	14
Rye— <i>early sown</i>	56- 70	56
Rye— <i>late sown</i>	84-112	56
Rye Grass.....	28- 35	24
Sorghum forage— <i>broadcast</i>	50- 60	50
Sorghum forage— <i>in drills</i>	12- 15	50
Sorghum syrup.....	8- 10	50
Soy Beans— <i>broadcast</i>	60- 90	60
Soy Beans— <i>in drills</i>	30- 45	60
Soy Beans— <i>in drills with corn</i> ..	15- 20	60
Sudan Grass— <i>broadcast</i>	20- 25	40
Sudan Grass— <i>in drills</i>	6- 10	40
Sunflower.....	6- 8	24
Timothy.....	11- 15	45
Timothy and Clover Mixed....	10- 12	45
Vetch, Winter Hairy.....	40- 60	60

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FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS



Soy Beans

SOY BEANS

For soil improvement, where quick results are wanted, the Soy Bean is the most useful legume crop. In order to add nitrogen to the soil it must, of course, be inoculated; otherwise it impoverishes the soil even more rapidly than Corn. However, if inoculated with the right bacteria, it produces in a single season a large, spreading root system covered with big nodules.

Soy Beans fit into the rotation as a cultivated crop, a grain crop or a hay crop. As a cultivated crop, they are usually grown with Corn, this combination *making it possible to grow a legume for soil improvement on every acre every year*, the Corn and Soy Beans being followed by small grain with Clover.

Preparing and Seeding Soy Beans

It is not safe to sow until the same time or a little later than corn. If seeded with corn, but sown separately, figure on sowing one Soy Bean grain for each grain of corn. When grown alone, Soy Beans may be sown with a grain drill or corn planter, or broadcasted. If grain drill is used, some of the spouts may be stopped up, the number of spouts closed depending on the desired space between rows; and this again depends upon the kind of equipment available for cultivation.

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FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Soy Beans for Hay

Soy Beans are generally grown alone for hay. Seed solid or in rows. They are usually cut with a mowing machine about the time the pods begin to fill. After, this, they are left on the ground until wilted, then raked up and placed in tall, loose cocks for about a week.

Soy Beans for Silage

For this, grow Soy Beans either in rows with the corn or separately as for hay and mixed with corn. Figure on about one load of Soy Beans to three loads of corn, when run through the cutter into the silo. They may be allowed to fully mature, even dry, before they are cut if used this way.

For Hogging Down

In many northern states, Soy Beans are being sown more and more with corn for hogging or sheeping down. For this purpose, they may be either broadcasted in the corn at time of last cultivation or sown with corn the same as for ensilage.

Soy Beans as a Catch Crop

Soy Beans are ideal as a catch crop—is often called the “Renters Clover” because it is the most valuable legume maturing in a single season. Can be put on the land when clover fails and will fill the purpose of the clover in the rotation.

Soy Bean Varieties

Manchu. Matures in about 110 days and is the most popular early variety. Plants erect and bushy, producing large crops of dry forage and seed. Seed light yellow with a black scar. Highly recommended.

Morse. Medium early, height 36 to 48 inches. Seed is light green color, upright in growth with medium foliage.

Midwest or Northern Hollybrook. Matures in 115 to 120 days. The most popular variety for hay, seed or ensilage wherever the seasons are long enough to mature it. Plants large and erect. Seed yellow with light brown blotch. Should not be confused with the ordinary or Southern Hollybrook which is much later.

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FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Virginia. Matures in about 125 days. Coarse, tall and slender, with a tendency to vine if sown with corn. Does well on poor ground. A good variety for hay or ensilage. Seeds brown. Little used except in the South.

Wilson. Commonly called "Black Wilson" because the seeds are pure black. Matures in about 120 days. Plants tall and slender, ideally suited for hay and widely grown for that purpose; also for ensilage, with Corn, in the southern and eastern sections of the Corn Belt.

COW PEAS

Cow Peas, being legumes, have the same ability to improve the soil as do clovers and alfalfa. They are easily planted, easily grown, make good pasture, can be fed green, make fine hay and excellent ensilage, especially when planted with corn. The decaying roots and stems add food value to the soil and the whole vines are often turned under for fertilizer.

Whip-Poor-Will

This is a soil enriching legume about which too little is known. The Whip-Poor-Will is an early variety maturing in about 90 days. Cow Peas, ripe, are valuable either as human food or food for stock. The vines make the finest kind of hay green, and are eaten by stock; are an excellent silo filler and may be pastured by hogs or cattle. Do not plant until the ground is warm. For pasture, hay or soiling, broadcast or drill with a grain drill at the rate of one bushel per acre. For seed sow in rows 36 inches apart and cultivate.

HAIRY VETCH

A wonderful forage or pasture plant. Also called Winter Vetch. This useful plant is noted for its extreme hardiness and is valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but drops its seeds freely and will come up year after year on the same ground. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of Vetch plowed under equivalent to \$16 worth of commercial fertilizer. A sowing made in August or September covers the ground before winter, prevents washing during winter and early spring. It can also be sown in April and will be ready to cut by the middle of July, the second growth affording excellent hog pasture during the summer. The yield of forage varies from 10 to 15 tons per acre, equal to 3 to 4 when cured as dry hay. Sow in drills, using 30 pounds per acre.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

HAY GRASSES



TIMOTHY

One of the most useful and valuable grasses; of wonderful nutritious value and unusually productive, the seed being very small and produced in great abundance, makes it the most economical of grasses. Extremely hardy; seldom winter-kills and stands heat and cold equally well. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

Although Timothy contains only a moderate amount of nutrients, it is a very valuable feed because of its palatability, its laxative effect and the fact that it will not injure stock regardless how much is eaten.

Soil and Climatic Needs

Timothy belongs in cool and temperate climates. Can be grown as far north as the Arctic Circle. Because of a rather weak and shallow root system, it must have moisture in fair supply and within easy reach. Rich bottom lands, therefore, and the heavier types of soils, produce the best Timothy crops. Will not do well on thin or sandy land. Prefers a sweet soil but does not need as much lime as clover.

Timothy and Alsike Mixed

The mixture we offer of these two desirable grasses is blended in such proportions as years of experience have shown to give the most desirable combination.

Timothy and Medium Red Clover Mixed

This also makes a very useful mixture for temporary meadow, and gives a heavy crop of excellent hay of high feeding value.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

HAY GRASSES



Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass is a quick-growing annual grass requiring a little longer growing season than the Millets but attaining a greater height and producing a considerably heavier yield of forage. Throughout the Corn Belt it is the most valuable grass catch crop, used for hay, pasture and occasionally for silage. It may be grown wherever Soy Beans thrive. It requires a fairly rich, loamy soil, prepared as for the Millets, but is more resistant to drought and is the most dependable pasture crop during dry weather. As hay it is fully equal to Timothy and is relished by stock.

The seed should not be sown until the soil is thoroughly warm; it is safest to wait until about two weeks after Corn planting time. Good results are obtained from seedings made any time from then on up to the first week in July in the general latitude of the Corn Belt.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Will outlive any other grasses for pasture or lawn, but should not be cut or pastured too closely in extremely hot, dry weather. The seed is slow in

STANDARD SEED COMPANY



HAY GRASSES

germinating, therefore, it is advisable to plant with other varieties of quicker growing habits. Makes a sweet and nutritious pasture for all stock.

Italian Rye Grass

A very quick growing grass and for that reason makes an excellent pasture. Thrives on rich, moist land where from three to four cuttings may be made in a season. Will stand close pasturage.

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue

A very useful grass for permanent pasture. Makes excellent hay, succeeds even in poor soil; will endure severe freezing. Cattle thrive on it, whether it is dry or green.

Red Top

As a hay crop Red Top is next to Timothy in importance. It will do the best on rather moist soil, but will thrive on most any soil. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy or Clover for meadow or pasture, and is more permanent than either of the other two.

Orchard Grass

Is an early fibrous rooted perennial. Its rapid growth makes it very desirable for pasture. Withstands droughts better than most grasses. Will thrive in the shade such as in orchards and lanes. When closely cropped it grows up quickly, and is ready for grazing again in 10 to 12 days.

Permanent Pasture Mixture

This is a blend of the most desirable grasses in proper proportions with the object of insuring not only abundant pasture but maintaining same for the longest possible time.

Bromus Inermis (Brome Grass)

This is a grass that has no equal for hardness and drought resistance. It will grow in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. Produces an abundant hay crop, and makes an excellent pasture. Brome Grass thickens up rapidly by underground roots or stems. A thin stand thus improves quickly. It forms a dense sod six to eight inches thick, thus binding the soil together and preventing it from being wind blown.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

English Rye Grass

An excellent grass for permanent or temporary pasture. The hay is relished by all kinds of stock and will stand close pasturing.

20 TONS OF ALFALFA FROM 5 ACRES

Dear Sirs: We have five acres of alfalfa that has cut twenty tons of hay each year for two years. Bought the seed of your company and it is on non-irrigated land. We like your seed fine and expect to send for some more.

—Chas. A. Brown, Ainsworth, Neb.

SAVED \$10.00 ON ORDER

Dear Sirs: Will say that timothy and clover I bought of you was A No. 1, also, the sudan made fine crop, saved \$10 on the order. Will boost Standard Seed Co. first and last.

—John R. Field, Houstania, Mo.

GOT CHOICE FOR PRICE OF PRIME

Dear Sirs: The seed I got from you came up well and I got choice from you for what the merchants wanted for prime seed and return the sacks to them. I saved the difference between prime and choice seeds in buying from you.

—C. E. Ballard, Kingsville, Mo.



Early Amber Cane

CANE SEED

Saccharine Sorghum
(For Fodder)

As a soiling crop, sorghum will always prove of great value, since at least two crops can be obtained from one sowing. Milch cows are exceptionally fond of sorghum. It is excellent for milk

STANDARD SEED COMPANY



FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

production and a given area furnishes a large quantity of succulent food. An acre of sorghum yielding 15 tons of green forage would feed 50 head of stock for 10 days. It should be fed sparingly at first, to avoid bloating. As a fodder crop it furnishes an enormous amount of feed. Sorghum outyields fodder corn, producing a richer and more nutritious feed of greater value. Thus it will be seen that utilized as a pasture, as a soiling and fodder crop, it may be made to furnish feed nearly the whole year round.

Black Amber

The old standard variety especially adapted to the states north of Kansas where early maturity is of importance.

Red Amber

A comparatively new variety brought from Australia. A little later than the Black Amber but more leafy and sweeter.

Kansas Orange

A heavy yielding variety grown for forage, silage, seed, and syrup. It is rather late in maturing seed as it takes from 100 to 110 days.

Red Top or Sumac

Grown very extensively in Texas, Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas for fodder. The plants are stocky, very leafy, and sweet. The seeds are small and therefore a bushel will plant a large acreage.

Sourless

A variety in western Kansas. It is similar to the Kansas Orange, not quite so sweet, but less likely to sour.

MILLETS

Millets today are occupying a much more important place in farm economy than ever. They constitute one of the best "catch crops" we have. Can be sown later than almost anything else and will give very fair returns under the most adverse conditions. We strongly recommend every farmer to include a quantity of Millet with his order, so as to have some of the seed on hand in case an opportunity offers where it can be used profitably.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS



Millet

Siberian Millet

A very fine variety of millet, also hailing from Russia. Unusually early, extremely hardy and withstands drought. The plant shows a remarkable stooling habit, as many as thirty to forty stalks frequently grown from one seed.

Common Millet

Grows an exceptionally sweet and palatable hay. Will thrive on almost any soil; attains a height of from four to five feet and is usually drought resistant, producing a fair crop on even poor soils.

Japanese Millet

This is entirely distinct from other varieties of millet both in habit of growth and character of seed. On account of its great value, it has sometimes been called "Billion-Dollar Grass." Will grow from six to nine feet high, stands up remarkably well and yields enormous crops.

Golden, Liberty or German Millet

Under favorable conditions the Golden Millet will undoubtedly produce the heaviest yield of hay per acre. It grows very densely and is an excellent cleaning crop.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS



Field of Kaffir Corn

KAFFIR CORN

Makes excellent fodder, either green or cured. Stalks will grow four to five feet high, are very leafy and highly relished by all stock. If grown for seed, will generally yield from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. If grown for grain, sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed per acre, and for fodder, broadcast at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

Red Kaffir

Taller than the white. Stalks are more slender but juicy and leafy. The seed is small, rather hard and brittle. Does well on poor land and ripens a little earlier than the white.

Dwarf Black Hull White Kaffir

Has several advantages over the standard. Being a dwarf, it is better adapted to withstand dry weather and, moreover, can be harvested with a grain header.

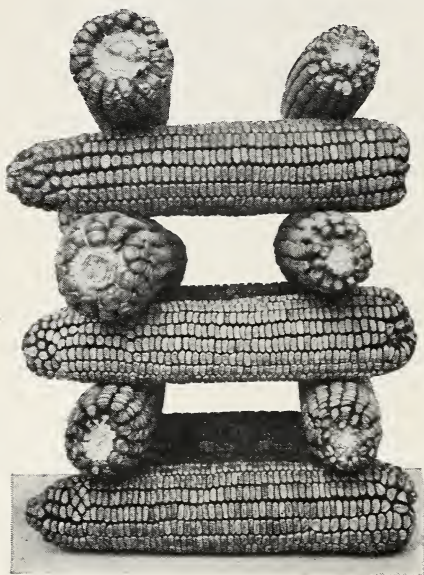
Feterita

This is a comparatively new grain, belonging to the Sorghum family, and introduced from Africa by the United States Department of Agriculture, has made rapid progress. A wonderful drought resister, early and heavy yielding, and seems to be immune to attacks of insect pests. If grown for the production of grain, should be sown in rows at the rate of 3 to 8 pounds per care and cultivated, while if sown for fodder, should be broadcast at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

SEED CORN



Corn has repeatedly demonstrated its value as a sure crop; be sure to plant a good acreage next season and use only the reliable and tested *Standard Brand*. Seed Corn is a specialty with us. We handle practically major varieties and every lot is tested after being shelled and before shipment.

Yellow Varieties

Pride of the North

84-Day Yellow Dent. Bright red cob, ears medium size with deep kernel. Many of the stalks have two good ears. Our customers who used it are well pleased with the results.

Reid's Yellow Dent

Robert Reid, after whom the corn was named, had been growing a variety known as Gordon Hopkins, which he had brought from Ohio to Illinois. He had a very poor stand and replanted the missing hills with a local grown small yellow variety. The cross thus obtained was the beginning of the Reid's Yellow Dent we know today.

Improved Leaming

(90 days). This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the yellow Canada and flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY



FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Iowa Gold Mine

(90 days). It is early, ears of good size and symmetrical; color bright golden yellow; grains very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly.

Golden Beauty

(100 days). Surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. The ears are of perfect shape with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled.

WHITE VARIETIES

Pride of Saline

Medium early, like Silver Mine. Ears are medium sized, and corn is pearly white, medium short, rectangular in shape and hard. A sure money maker—one of the highest yielding varieties. Especially recommended for those localities whose soil and climate are not the best for corn growing.

Iowa Silver Mine

The National White Corn. A remarkable drought resister and under adverse conditions seems to pull through and make a crop where other varieties fail. Silver Mine is deep grained, pure white, rough-topped, with a small, white cob. Ears run from 9 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels. Stalks medium height, very leafy, with broad blades, frequently bearing two ears weighing 1 to 1½ pounds each. Iowa Silver Mine has probably taken as many sweepstakes and first premiums as any corn in existence.

Boone County White

Boone County is a very large white corn, something like Silver Mine, but larger and later in maturing. Ears well filled out at both ends, cylindrical 9 to 11 inches long, averaging 20 rows, some 18 to 22. Grain very deep, a little rough. Cobs white, of medium size. Matures in 110 to 120 days.

St. Charles White

The St. Charles White is a pure variety of white corn set on a red cob, and this corn appears to

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FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

make a finer and better grade for milling purposes and for corn meal than almost any other sort. The ears are usually 8 to 10 inches long, 16 to 18 rows of deep, broad kernels being rounding. The stalks grow from 7 to 8 feet high and have broad succulent blades, thus making it very desirable for fodder or for ensilage purposes.

Improved Hickory King

Largest grains of any white variety. Matures early and very productive. Ears set low, are of large size, well filled, very deep grained. Produces well, even on light land.

RED VARIETIES

Bloody Butcher

(100 days). A better drought resister than any other variety. Has perfect shaped, long ears; grain is deep red, occasionally appearing with a yellow tip. Type not entirely fixed.

Squaw Corn

A pronounced dwarf variety which resists drought extremely well. Early. Has small ears and kernels are blue or white and blue. Fine for western Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Calico

(100 days). The old fashioned red, white and yellow, originally obtained by breeding together vigorous red, white and yellow types, the kernels showing stripes of all three colors. Large ears, deep grains and small cob.

OATS

Victory Oats

An improved oat of the Swedish Select type, produced by the famous Swedish grain breeding station, and brought to this country a few years ago. We are listing it instead of the old Swedish Select as it is giving so much better results. It is now perhaps the most popular variety throughout the Central and Northern States, and has proved itself to be a wonderful yielder, with stiff straw, drought and rust resistant and medium early. In the past year or two many yields of seventy to one hundred bushels to the acre have been reported. The grain is exceedingly plump and heavy.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY



FORAGE & MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Red Texas

Largely grown in this section; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and entirely rust-proof, makes a very heavy grain. The stock in this variety is Kansas grown from stock obtained from Texas which will, we are sure, prove satisfactory.

SPRING RYE

Spring Rye is one of our most valuable crops, and is available for a number of uses. On light, poor soil it is the only small grain crop that will produce profitably. Sown late in the season, it makes an excellent hay crop, and may also be sown and used as hog or sheep pasture.

RAPE

Rape can be put to quite a number of uses. It may be sown alone as a spring crop to provide early pasture. It may be sown with spring grain to provide fall pasture after the grain is cut. In this latter case it is better sown after the grain is up and the ground dragged immediately after sowing to cover the seed. As it is a common practice to drag or weed our grain crops after they are up, the sowing of Rape at this time can be easily done. Rape may also be sown just before the last cultivation of corn to provide fall feed and increase the yield of feed per acre, or Rape may be sown with Fall Rye to provide fall pasture.

Dwarf Essex Rape

This plant, which is related to the rutabaga family is one of the very best forage plants for pasturing cattle, hogs, or sheep, as well as for silo filling. Thrives best in low moist soil such as slough, lake bed or a coulee bottom. In such places it will produce a tremendous quantity of feed, growing out as fast as it is eaten off.

BUCKWHEAT

An excellent catch-crop, develops very rapidly. Useful either for hay or if allowed to mature gives an excellent grain crop which is much in demand for both poultry feeding and household use.

Japanese

The best variety for the Northwest. Produces its seed earlier, resists drouth and is very dependable.

Silverhull

While not quite so early as Japanese, is preferred by millers as it makes a whiter, better and more nutritious flour. A nice variety to sow where bees are kept.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY



TESTIMONIALS

Here's Proof that You too Can Make More Money With Standard Seeds

Saved \$8.00 on 100 Pounds Alfalfa

Dear Sirs: I ordered Alfalfa seed from you two years ago. Was well pleased with them. Saved \$8.00 on 100 pounds.

—T. A. Parsley, Lead Hill, Ark.

Dear Sirs: I received my seed and am sure well pleased with them. Also, with the seed I got from you last year. Two of my neighbors are going to send you an order. I gave them your price list and address. Thanking you for your excellent service, I am, Respectfully yours,

—J. A. Swafford, High, Arkansas.

Neighbors Never Saw Better Seed

Dear Sirs: The Clover seed I got from you last year was just fine. Come up so good and did well. Was such clean nice seed. I sure saved several dollars by getting from you. Will get from you in the Spring again. My neighbors said they never seen nicer seed than what you sent to me and so cheap.

—Annie Denny, Lathrop, Mo.

Standard Seeds Cost Less

Dear Sirs: Can say that the seeds I have ordered from you give good results and can buy them cheaper from you than any company that I have bought from. I will send in an order inside of the next 60 days for White Clover, Blue Grass and Red Top.

—Jesse Griffith, Lutie, Mo.

Says Seed Was Clean

Dear Sirs: I have bought Sweet Clover seed from you the past few years and expect to buy from you this spring. I got a good stand of Sweet Clover and like the seed. It was so clean. I would like to receive one of your catalogs. With best wishes and a Merry Xmas from

—Eugene Spencer, Edina, Mo.

Saved 20% on Standard Seeds

Dear Sirs: I have bought seed from you several times and have found them very satisfactory. They produced well, and I think I saved 20% on the cost by buying from you direct. Should be glad to have your catalogue.

—W. B. Stewart, Doniphan, Mo.

Saved 10% and More

Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of yours of recent date. Will be very glad to get a complete catalogue. Your seeds have always done well at a saving of 10% or more. Respectfully yours,

—Fred J. L. Bauer, Humansville, Mo., R. 2

Saved 40% on Clover

Gentlemen: Must say the Clover seed I bought from you was excellent. I obtained a good stand and saved about 40% compared with retail prices here. I am enclosing a picture of my two children on our farm home.

—Carl E. Oldham, Crisp, Mo.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY



Saved Several Dollars Per Bushel

Dear Sirs: Your seeds are fine, every seed seemed to grow. I bought of you several years and I certainly am pleased with them and they are much cheaper than elsewhere. Saved several dollars a bushel on them.

—S. M. Stewart, Lawson, Mo.

Saved \$2.50 Per Bushel on Alfalfa

Dear Sirs: I bought 3 bushels of your Extra Fancy Alfalfa seed last August at a saving of \$2.50 per bushel. I sowed the seed August 18th and will say I never saw a better stand. Having bought seeds from you before at a saving, I feel that I need not look further for seeds in the future. The prices are right and the quality equal to any of the seed houses I have ever dealt with. Wishing you continued success, I am,

—A. J. Holaday, Edgerton, Mo.

Seeds Proved Extra Good

Dear Sirs: I do not want any samples. What seed I bought of you proved to be extra good. Would like to have your price list. Will show it to the neighbors as they want some seed.

—J. W. Scrape, Blytheville, Ark.

Satisfactory for Four Years

Dear Sirs: I have been buying my Clover and Grass and Alfalfa seed from you for the past four years. They have given satisfaction in every way. I get four cuttings of Alfalfa a season and the yield is fine. I cut 15 tons of Alfalfa hay from 13 acres the first cutting last Spring. The Timothy and Clover was as fine as I ever saw. I always have a good word for your seed. I saved 25% to 40% on the price of seed by ordering from you.

—W. B. Holt, Crocker, Mo.

\$3.50 Per Bushel Saved on Clover

Dear Sirs: In answer to your letter regarding seeds purchased from you I will say I got the best stand of Sweet Clover I ever saw. After cutting my wheat, I pastured horses and cattle on it until after it froze, without any other feed. The seed would cost me \$10.50 per bushel here, so I saved \$3.50 per bushel. I will be interested in both Sweet and Red Clover this Spring, so please send me samples and price list. Thanking you for past favors, I am, Respectfully,

—J. O. Bryant, Alexandria, Mo., R. 1.

Made a Wonderful Crop

Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th. In reply will say that the seed that I bought from you in the last four seasons, Alfalfa, Milo Maize-Red Kaffir have all been very good, well cleaned and grew well. The Red Kaffir this year made a wonderful crop.

—M. E. Gray, Belvidere, Nebr.

Dear Sirs: I had good success with seeds I purchased from you last year.

—R. W. Harris, Macedonia, Ia.

STANDARD SEED COMPANY

15 East Fifth Street

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

RELIABLE SEEDS

Direct for Less

